

YEMEN - COMPLEX EMERGENCY

FACT SHEET #3, FISCAL YEAR (FY) 2015

MAY 07, 2015

NUMBERS AT A GLANCE

334,000

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in Yemen

Before March 2015

UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) – February 2015

300,000

Estimated IDPs due to March–Present Conflict

OCHA – May 2015

1,280

Deaths due to Conflict Since late March

OCHA – May 2015

5,200

Estimated Injured Persons

OCHA – May 2015

19

of 22 Governorates Affected by Conflict

OCHA – April 2015

12 million

Food-Insecure People in Yemen

UN World Food Program (WFP) – April 2015

HIGHLIGHTS

- Violence intensifies in late March as airstrikes and clashes between various armed groups affect 19 of 22 governorates
- Humanitarian conditions deteriorate; food, fuel, and water increasingly scarce
- The U.S. Government (USG) announces more than \$68 million in new FY 2015 funding to support the humanitarian response. The new funding will provide emergency relief commodities, food assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support

HUMANITARIAN FUNDING TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 & FY 2015

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| USAID/OFDA ¹ | \$48,540,932 |
| USAID/FFP ² | \$109,900,000 |
| State/PRM ³ | \$29,800,000 |

\$188,240,932
TOTAL USAID AND STATE ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN

KEY DEVELOPMENTS

- Clashes between al-Houthi and Republic of Yemen Government (RoYG) forces intensified in late March; simultaneously, localized conflict between al-Houthi and various armed groups spread throughout Yemen. On March 26, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA) and a coalition of its allies began airstrikes targeting al-Houthi forces across multiple governorates.
- Humanitarian conditions have deteriorated among conflict-affected populations as fighting and airstrikes disrupt commerce and the provision of humanitarian assistance, damage infrastructure, generate additional displacement, and result in civilian deaths. The UN reports nearly 1,280 casualties—including approximately 115 children—and more than 300,000 people displaced since late March.
- Severe fuel shortages increasingly disrupt key services—including health care, telecommunications, and water treatment—and impede humanitarian response efforts.
- On May 6, U.S. Secretary of State John F. Kerry announced more than \$68 million in additional FY 2015 funding to respond to emergent humanitarian needs among conflict-affected populations in Yemen. This includes more than \$7 million from USAID/OFDA, nearly \$40 million from USAID/FFP, and more than \$20 million from State/PRM. The new funding will provide emergency relief commodities, food assistance, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) support.
- On May 7, the KSA announced it will pursue a five-day pause in hostilities to enable the humanitarian community to deliver assistance to conflict-affected populations in Yemen.

¹ USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA)

² USAID's Office of Food for Peace (USAID/FFP)

³ U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration (State/PRM)

INSECURITY AND HUMANITARIAN ACCESS

- In coalition with Gulf region allies, on March 26 the KSA began aerial military operations against al-Houthi forces. The airstrikes followed a recent escalation in violence in Aden, Yemen's second largest city, major port, and capital of Aden Governorate. On April 21, the KSA announced that the first phase of the coalition's military campaign had ended; however, airstrikes and fighting continue to affect multiple governorates and deteriorate humanitarian conditions among conflict-affected populations. The UN reports that airstrikes and localized conflict have displaced more than 300,000 individuals and resulted in nearly 1,280 deaths since late March.
- On May 7, the KSA announced that it will pursue a five-day pause in hostilities. The humanitarian community is developing response options for delivering life-saving assistance during this period. An agreement between the KSA and al-Houthi actors on how, when, and where to implement the pause has not yet been reached. For several days, humanitarian actors inside Yemen and at remote coordination hubs in Jordan and Djibouti have developed contingency plans and pre-positioned relief commodities in the event of a cessation in active conflict.
- UN agencies and most non-governmental organizations (NGOs) evacuated international staff in March as violence intensified. By early April, eight of 13 USAID/OFDA-supported partners had resumed activities inside Yemen, although at reduced capacity, through national staff and local NGO partners, when and where security conditions allowed. The international humanitarian community has established coordination and operational hubs in Jordan and Djibouti to continue relief efforts as security conditions permit. The UN World Food Program (WFP) has secured warehouse storage in Djibouti and chartered boats to transport food, fuel, and relief commodities to Yemen. In addition, several humanitarian clusters—sector-specific coordinating bodies, comprising UN agencies, NGOs, and other stakeholders—have re-established the coordination system in Amman, Jordan following evacuation of international staff from Yemen.
- Violence has intensified in Aden Governorate in recent days; a May 1 airstrike resulted in at least 17 civilian deaths, and armed groups have targeted people fleeing conflict areas, according to the UN. Residents in multiple districts are without food and water, and basic services have been disrupted by violence. On May 7, UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen Johannes Van Der Klaauw called on parties to grant safe passage to civilians fleeing conflict areas.
- Relief organizations report that damage to logistical infrastructure—including air and sea ports, bridges, and roads—and coalition-imposed travel restrictions impede response efforts and limit humanitarian access. Airports in Al Hudaydah and Sana'a governorates remain closed due to damage from multiple airstrikes since April 28, while boats attempting to dock at Yemen's ports are delayed by new clearance procedures or denied entry due to security-related concerns.
- Multiple airstrikes on Sana'a damaged the city's airport and have rendered it inoperable for humanitarian flights, the UN reports. The destruction to this and Al Hudaydah airport have limited the ability of humanitarian organizations to airlift supplies or conduct evacuations. On May 4, UN Humanitarian Coordinator for Yemen Johannes Van Der Klaauw publicly appealed for restraint from targeting transportation infrastructure and cessation of hostilities to help facilitate humanitarian access.

FUEL AVAILABILITY

- The supply of fuel in Yemen is an increasingly urgent challenge. Lack of fuel due to conflict-related limitations on markets and deliveries is affecting most aspects of the humanitarian response. On May 5, a group of 22 NGOs providing emergency assistance inside Yemen issued a joint-statement calling for the resumption of commodity imports—including oil—via air, land, and sea transportation routes, warning that their humanitarian operations could halt within a week without additional fuel supplies.
- Multiple humanitarian actors report that fuel is unavailable in many markets and, where available, has increased to as much as \$40 per liter, a rise from early 2015 averages of \$3 per liter. The UN warns that response efforts, already reduced in some areas, may halt if regular commercial imports, particularly for fuel, do not resume. Access to safe drinking water is limited in several governorates as water pumps require fuel to function, while some hospitals in Aden

and Sana'a governorates may soon be inoperable due to the shortage, according to the UN. The Yemen Public Telecommunications Corporation warned that without additional fuel, communications services could cease within the coming days. Fuel-related logistical constraints are particularly acute in the western governorates, where humanitarian organizations have halted many relief activities due to inadequate fuel supplies.

- As of May 7, approximately 137,000 liters of fuel remain in the Logistics Cluster stockpile. The Logistics Cluster has been distributing fuel to more than 30 partners for prioritized life-saving activities, particularly food assistance, medical support, and the provision of safe drinking water; however, insecurity prevents many NGOs from accessing the Cluster's fuel distribution sites.
- In preparation for a potential pause in conflict and to alleviate fuel constraints limiting humanitarian activities, WFP is collectively transporting approximately 420,000 liters of fuel via two ships; the UN agency has KSA clearance for both ships to dock at Hudaydah Port. The first is anticipated to arrive at Hudaydah on May 8, while the second is scheduled to dock on May 11.

POPULATION MOVEMENTS

- While constrained humanitarian access, insecurity, and other limiting factors preclude the collection of precise data, preliminary reports indicate that violence has resulted in the internal displacement of at least 300,000 individuals since late March, according to the UN.
- The International Organization for Migration (IOM) has evacuated more than 500 third-country nationals (TCNs) to Sudan and Ethiopia via flights from Sana'a. The flights—which IOM suspended on April 28 following damage to Sana'a airport—are part of a broader effort to support refugees and TCNs fleeing violence in Yemen.
- More than 12,000 individuals have arrived in the Horn of Africa from Yemen since late March, according to IOM. IOM and the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are providing individuals with assistance upon arrival and developing contingency plans to accommodate a potential influx of populations. IOM is operating two migration response reception centers outside of Djibouti's Obock town to temporarily shelter people arriving from Yemen. State/PRM is supporting IOM's assistance for evacuees from Yemen, as well as UNHCR operations in Djibouti and Somalia. Returning Somalis account for the majority of arrivals in Somalia; all are able to stay at reception centers, where NGOs provide basic services and assistance, for up to three days before moving to onward destinations.

FOOD SECURITY

- Airstrikes, the escalation in conflict, and fuel shortages—which have caused a rise in transportation costs—have increased food insecurity as food is unavailable or prohibitively expensive in many areas, according to the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). An estimated 12 million individuals, approximately half of Yemen's total population, are experiencing food insecurity—an increase of more than 13 percent since March.
- The USAID-funded Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET) confirms that the recent escalation in violence has deteriorated food security conditions, particularly in Abyan, Ad Dali', Hajjah, Lahij, Sa'dah, and Shabwah governorates and in the city of Aden. FEWS NET projects that much of Yemen's population is experiencing Crisis—IPC 3—levels of food insecurity in the coming months due to an increase in food prices and decrease in livelihood opportunities, limiting purchasing power of households.⁴ Some populations with limited coping mechanisms could experience Emergency—IPC 4—levels of food insecurity if conflict continues to impede food imports and access to markets.
- Lengthy inspection and cargo verification procedures at ports have delayed the arrival of ships carrying food to Yemen, according to international media. As food imports comprise more than 90 percent of Yemen's food supply, humanitarian organizations emphasize the need to streamline commercial shipment authorizations.

⁴ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is a standardized tool that aims to classify the severity and magnitude of food insecurity. The IPC scale, which is comparable across countries, ranges from Minimal—IPC 1—to Famine—IPC 5.

- WFP reports having nearly 38,000 metric tons (MT) of food stocks in Yemen, including 19,000 MT in Al Hudaydah, 13,000 MT in Sana'a, and more than 3,800 MT in Aden. WFP indicates that current stocks are sufficient to meet the needs of 500,000 individuals for the coming three months. In addition, WFP reports reduced capacity to distribute food due to fuel shortages, evacuation of staff, and insecurity. According to the UN, WFP has delivered emergency food to approximately 763,000 people in recent weeks.
- New USAID/FFP FY 2015 funding supports the provision of an additional 41,040 MT of in-kind food commodities, valued at \$39.9 million, for WFP's Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO) in Yemen. The PRRO targets 6 million food-insecure people in Yemen through supplementary feeding for children aged 6–59 months, general food distributions for nearly 3 million of the most-vulnerable individuals, and monthly household rations for 500,000 acutely food-insecure IDPs and returnees.

HEALTH & WASH

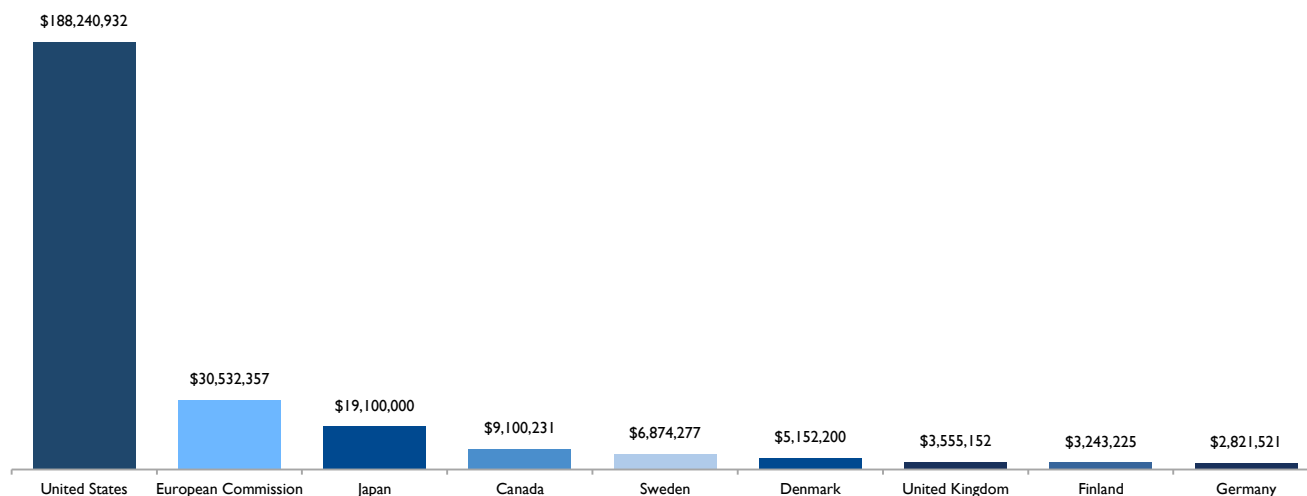
- Armed groups have directed multiple attacks against hospitals and health care workers in recent weeks, according to the UN. On April 27, armed groups attacked Al Jumhouria hospital in the city of Aden, kidnapping patients and forcing medical staff to flee. Few staff members remain at the main hospital in Hajjah Governorate following an attack on April 24. Additionally, the facilities of a medical NGO in Aden have been inaccessible since armed groups occupied the site on April 27. On April 28, the UN called on all parties to cease attacks on hospitals.
- A USAID/OFDA partner is currently supporting 78 health facilities in Yemen. In Lahij, Sana'a, and Ta'izz, the partner has provided sufficient medical supplies and food commodities to last through May. Another USAID/OFDA partner, the UN World Health Organization (WHO), has provided trauma response supplies to Aden, including IV fluids and first aid kits, and is stockpiling additional medical supplies for distribution to hospitals as needed. IOM, through funding from USAID/OFDA, is assisting two hospitals and a trauma center in Aden by providing medical staff and WASH activities. A State/PRM partner is assisting with medical evacuations and providing emergency care, in addition to other response efforts.
- On April 27, USAID/OFDA partner the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) delivered sufficient medical supplies to Aden port to support more than 500,000 people for three months. The supplies—destined for hospitals and health centers in Abyan, Aden, Al Dali', Lahij, and Shabwah governorates—include medicine to treat up to 7,000 children for acute watery diarrhea and midwifery kits to support almost 2,500 deliveries.
- According to WHO, damage to critical infrastructure, displacement, humanitarian access challenges, and conflict-associated consequences to water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) conditions are adversely affecting populations. In Abyan, Al Hudaydah, Hajjah, and Sa'ada governorates, WHO and its partners have conducted water trucking activities and distributed safe drinking water containers to conflict-affected families to help prevent waterborne disease transmission. In collaboration with Oxfam, WHO installed 20 water tanks—sufficient to serve approximately 1,100 IDP and host community families—and delivered more than 400,000 water purification tablets to Hajjah's Abs District. WHO and Oxfam also delivered safe drinking water to Rural Abs Hospital. In addition, WHO is providing water trucking services to nine medical facilities in Hajjah and two in Sa'dah; WHO reports that without this assistance these health points would have closed.

OTHER HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

- On April 17, the UN issued a flash appeal seeking nearly \$274 million in international funding to address the increase in needs arising from the escalation in conflict. The appeal prioritized immediate life-saving and protection activities to meet the needs of 7.5 million conflict-affected people during the coming three months. On April 18, the KSA announced that it would fully fund the flash appeal; the Central Emergency Response Fund has allocated an additional \$10 million for use by NGOs implementing activities under the appeal.

- OCHA released a revised 2015 Yemen Humanitarian Response Plan on March 5 to address the needs of conflict-affected people identified in the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview. The revised plan calls for more than \$747 million in funding—with more than \$417 million allocated for top-priority life-saving, protection, and resilience services—to assist 8.2 million of the 15.9 million people projected to require humanitarian assistance in 2015. The increased funding requirement is primarily due to a transition toward resilience-building programs, particularly within the food security and agricultural sectors.

2015 TOTAL HUMANITARIAN FUNDING* PER DONOR



*Funding figures are as of May 7, 2015. All international figures are according to OCHA's Financial Tracking Service and based on international commitments during the current calendar year, while USG figures are according to the USG and reflect the most recent USG commitments based on the fiscal years 2014 and 2015, which began on October 1, 2013 and October 1, 2014, respectively

CONTEXT

- Between 2004 and early 2015, conflict between the RoYG and al-Houthi opposition forces in the north and between al-Qaeda affiliated groups and RoYG forces in the south had affected more than 1 million people and repeatedly displaced populations in northern Yemen, resulting in humanitarian need. In addition, fighting between RoYG military forces and tribal and militant groups since 2011 had limited the capacity of the RoYG to provide basic services and exacerbated deteriorating humanitarian conditions among impoverished populations. Although the overall security situation had improved in southern Yemen in recent years, sporadic outbreaks of violence continued to result in smaller-scale displacement.
- Political instability, economic crisis, rising fuel and food prices, and high levels of unemployment, coupled with conflict, have left nearly half of Yemen's 24.8 million people food insecure. The country relies on imports for 90 percent of its grain and other food sources.
- In late March 2015, the KSA launched airstrikes on al-Houthi forces to halt the latter's southward expansion. The ongoing conflict has damaged public infrastructure, interrupted essential services, and generated population displacement, among other consequences. Many UN agencies and NGOs evacuated Yemen due to acute violence. Collectively, these factors have caused humanitarian indicators to dramatically deteriorate.
- In early 2015, Yemen hosted approximately 248,000 refugees and a substantial population of TCNs. The recent escalation in hostilities has displaced an estimated 300,000 people and prompted IOM to organize large-scale TCN evacuations from Yemen. The volatility of the current situation prevents relief agencies from obtaining accurate, comprehensive demographic information.
- On October 13, 2014, U.S. Ambassador Matthew H. Tueller reissued a disaster declaration for Yemen for FY 2015 due to continued humanitarian needs resulting from conflict and the impact of the country's political and economic crises on vulnerable populations.

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2015¹

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | | AMOUNT |
|---|---|-----------------------------|--------------|
| USAID/OFDA ² | | | |
| IMC | Health, Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) | Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates | \$3,200,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Economic Recovery and Market Systems (ERMS), WASH | Abyan Governorate | \$3,213,065 |
| FAO | Agriculture and Food Security | Countrywide | \$500,000 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Info Management | Countrywide | \$750,000 |
| UNICEF | Health, WASH, Nutrition, and Protection | Countrywide | \$6,000,000 |
| | Program Support | | \$19,517 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | \$13,682,582 |
| USAID/FFP ³ | | | |
| WFP | 41,040 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance | 18 Governorates | \$39,900,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$39,900,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015 | | | \$53,582,582 |

| | | | |
|---|--|-------------|--------------|
| STATE/PRM | | | |
| UNHCR | Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH | Countrywide | \$10,100,000 |
| Other Partners | Food Assistance , Health, Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Countrywide | \$10,800,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | \$20,900,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2015 | | | \$74,482,582 |

USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN PROVIDED IN FY 2014

| IMPLEMENTING PARTNER | ACTIVITY | LOCATION | AMOUNT |
|--|---|---|-------------|
| USAID/OFDA | | | |
| Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH | Ad Dali', Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Ibb, Raymah, Sa'adah Governorates | \$4,136,223 |
| Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) | Agriculture and Food Security | Lahj Governorate | \$2,000,000 |
| CARE | Agriculture and Food Security, WASH | Hajjah Governorate | \$828,743 |
| Global Communities (GC/CHF) | Agriculture and Food Security, ERMS, WASH | Hajjah Governorate | \$2,000,000 |
| IMC | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates | \$2,500,000 |
| IMC | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates | \$1,000,000 |
| IOM | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Abyan, Ad Dali', Shabwah Governorates | \$1,999,937 |
| International Rescue Committee (IRC) | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Abyan, Aden Governorates | \$2,875,946 |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|----------------------|
| International Relief and Development (IRD) | Logistics Support and Relief Commodities, WASH | Al Hudaydah Governorate | \$1,162,858 |
| Save the Children (SC) | Health, Nutrition, WASH | Al Hudaydah, Amran, Sa'dah, Ta'izz Governorates | \$4,871,055 |
| United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$500,000 |
| FAO | Agriculture and Food Security | Countrywide | \$249,537 |
| U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF) | Nutrition, Protection, WASH | Countrywide | \$7,000,000 |
| OCHA | Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management | Countrywide | \$1,000,000 |
| WFP | Agriculture and Food Security | Countrywide | \$504,666 |
| WHO | Health | Hajjah, Sa'dah Governorates | \$500,000 |
| WHO | Health | Al Hudaydah, Al Jawf, Amran Governorates | \$700,000 |
| | Program Support | Countrywide | \$1,029,385 |
| TOTAL USAID/OFDA ASSISTANCE | | | \$34,858,350 |
| USAID/FFP | | | |
| WFP | 48,870 MT of Title II Emergency Food Assistance | 18 Governorates | \$55,000,000 |
| GC/CHF | Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers | Ibb, Raymah, Ta'izz Governorates | \$5,000,000 |
| Mercy Corps | Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers | Lahj, Sana'a, Ta'izz Governorates | \$5,000,000 |
| SC | Health, Nutrition, Food Vouchers | Dhamar, Sana'a Governorates | \$5,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID/FFP ASSISTANCE | | | \$70,000,000 |
| TOTAL USAID HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 | | | \$104,858,350 |
| STATE/PRM | | | |
| UNHCR | Health, Protection, Shelter, WASH | Countrywide | \$8,900,000 |
| TOTAL STATE/PRM ASSISTANCE | | | \$8,900,000 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 | | | \$113,758,350 |
| TOTAL USAID AND STATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE TO YEMEN IN FY 2014 AND FY 2015 | | | \$188,240,932 |

¹Year of funding indicates the date of commitment or obligation, not appropriation, of funds.

²USAID/OFDA funding represents anticipated or actual obligated amounts as of May 7, 2015.

³Estimated value of food assistance.

PUBLIC DONATION INFORMATION

- The most effective way people can assist relief efforts is by making cash contributions to humanitarian organizations that are conducting relief operations. A list of humanitarian organizations that are accepting cash donations for disaster responses around the world can be found at: www.interaction.org.
- USAID encourages cash donations because they allow aid professionals to procure the exact items needed (often in the affected region); reduce the burden on scarce resources (such as transportation routes, staff time, and warehouse space); can be transferred very quickly and without transportation costs; support the economy of the disaster-stricken region; and ensure culturally, dietary, and environmentally appropriate assistance.
- More information can be found at:
 - The Center for International Disaster Information: www.cidi.org or +1.202.821.1999.
 - Information on relief activities of the humanitarian community can be found at: www.reliefweb.int.

USAID/OFDA bulletins appear on the USAID website at

<http://www.usaid.gov/what-we-do/working-crises-and-conflict/responding-times-crisis/where-we-work>